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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/586,204	09/29/2006	Wei-Ping Chen	WPTHONM9.002/APC	4772
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WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P. 1030 15th Street, N.W., Suite 400 East Washington, DC 20005-1503			EXAMINER	
			KOSACK, JOSEPH R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1626	
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			01/04/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/586,204	Applicant(s) CHEN ET AL.
	Examiner Joseph R. Kosack	Art Unit 1626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 September 2009.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 38-44 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 38-44 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 38-44 are pending in the instant application.

Amendments

The amendment filed on September 29, 2009 has been acknowledged and has been entered into the instant application file.

Previous Claim Objections

The numbering of claims was previously not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution.

The claims have been renumbered appropriately, and the objection is withdrawn.

Previous Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 14-16, 19-28, and 31-37 were previously rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi et al. (*Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* 1980, 1138-1151) in view of Nettekoven et al. (*J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, 759-770) and Berlin et al. (*Proc. of the Okla. Acad. of Sci.*, 1965, 78-83).

The Applicant has traversed the rejection on the grounds that the combination does not teach the chiral ortho-directing group and that there is no motivation to combine the references.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. As clearly shown in the previous action, Hayashi et al. teaches the chiral ortho-directing group presently in claim 39,



. Additionally, the additional references of Nettekoven et al. and Berlin et al.

show that phosphorus atoms with different R groups made by a Grignard reaction can improve the yield of reactions such as allylic substitution. See page 762, Table 1, of Nettekoven et al.

Therefore, the Applicant's arguments have been considered, but were not found to be persuasive. The rejection is withdrawn from claims 14-16, 19-28, and 31-37 as they have been cancelled, and the rejection is applied to new claims 38-44.

Previous Double Patenting Rejections

Claims 14-16, 19-22, 26-28, and 31-34 were previously provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 13-18 of copending Application No. 10/586,287.

The Applicant has asked that the rejection be held in abeyance, but the Examiner cannot do this as the policy of the US Patent and Trademark Office is to apply all applicable rejections as early as possible to facilitate compact prosecution. The rejection is withdrawn from claims 14-16, 19-28, and 31-37 as they have been cancelled, and the rejection is applied to new claims 38-44.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

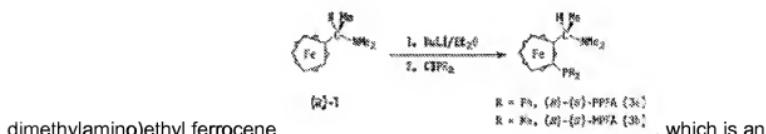
The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

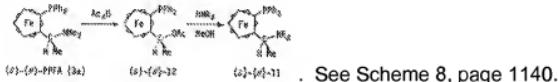
Claims 38-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi et al. (*Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* 1980, 1138-1151) in view of Nettekoven et al. (*J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, 759-770) and Berlin et al. (*Proc. of the Okla. Acad. of Sci.*, 1965, 78-83).

Hayashi et al. teach the ortholithiation/phosphorylation reaction of 1-(1-



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asymmetric transition metal complex catalyst. See Scheme 2, page 1139. This reaction has the same X* and A groups as the instantly elected species where the A group is lithiated ortho to the X* group, followed by conversion to include the phosphine group. Hayashi et al. teach the R groups on the phosphorus atom to be the same. Hayashi et al. also teach that the X* group can be converted to another group, such as



Hayashi et al. do not teach where the R₁ and R₁" groups are different or the extra step of reacting the ortho-lithiated substrate with a phosphine only containing R₁ followed by adding a Grignard reagent in order to introduce R₁" to the compound.



Nettekoven et al. teaches ferrocene catalysts , where the R groups on the phosphorus are different. See page 760, compounds 1a-1f.

Berlin et al. teach the reaction of a halogenated phosphine with a Grignard reagent in order to produce a phosphine with different R groups on it. See page 78.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would take the general method of Hayashi et al., with the knowledge that ferrocene catalysts with phosphines attached with different R groups are known as taught by Nettekoven et al., and that phosphines with different R groups can be made using a Grignard reagent as taught by Berlin et al., would be motivated to make the instant invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 38-44 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over at least claims 44 and 54-60 of copending Application No. 10/586,287. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are drawn to the same art specific subject matter.

'287 teaches a method of ortholithiating a ferrocene that could have a 1-(1-dimethylamino)ethyl group attached to one of the ferrocene rings, reacting with R₁PCl₂ to create an intermediate, and then further reacting with an organometal reagent (which



would include Grignard reagents) to form the compound . Therefore, '287 teaches the instant claims.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

Claims 38-44 are rejected.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph R. Kosack whose telephone number is (571)272-5575. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 6:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph McKane can be reached on (571)-272-0699. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Joseph R Kosack/
Examiner, Art Unit 1626